Volume VI, Number 2 Summer 1979

The Standard

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Reflections . . .

As the end of my first year as President approaches, a reflection on the recent past seems appropriate.

When the gavel changed hands at St. Louis, there were two important issues to confront: First, the APIC treasury was severely depleted, which caused a serious reduction in our regular publications during the first half of that year, and the deletion of the 1978 Roster, a valuable aid to members. Second, concurrent with the National Convention, APIC announced a merger with APPA, the other major organization in our hobby. To some extent, these two issues were interrelated. The merger enabled APIC to once again meet its obligations to its members without the divisive effect of two organizations, each offering valuable services, competing for the collector's dues.

Our treasury, though not yet as healthy as we would like, is in far better shape now than it was at this time last year. During the past ten months, we have printed four issues of *The Standard*, fulfilling an initial pledge to provide our basic quarterly publication on a quarterly basis. Members received two issues of *The Standard* for the last half of 1978 (RFK and Jackson-Van Buren), and this is the second issue for 1979 (the first was Stevenson) with two more coming.

Our major innovative accomplishment is the 1979 Roster, which has been mailed to all members. The new format will lead to greater useability, and will permit the offering of additional services over the years for inclusion in your roster binder.

A special "Thank You" to those members who have written to express admiration for the fine job Joe Hayes is doing as Secretary-Treasurer. It is a difficult and frequently thankless task, yet it controls the life function of our organization.

Speaking of recognition for a moment, there are many hard working, active members who deserve our thanks. We all must do more to extend these well earned plaudits, both nationally and locally, officially and personally.

See you in San Francisco.

Bob Fratkin

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THE APIC STANDARD

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AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

Box 211, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

James G. Kahler
Editor

Harvey E. Goldberg
Associate Editor

Leon A. McPherson, Jr.
Locals Editor

U.I. "Chick" Harris
Historian

Regular Contributors

William J. Barclay
Donald L. Ackerman
C. W. Fishbaugh
Herbert R. Collins
Albert L. Feldstein
Erroll J. Leslie
John E. Vargo

APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America, and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

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Next in
The Standard

The Autumn issue of *The Standard* will feature Alf Landon. An interview with Mr. Landon will also be featured. Many unusual items will be pictured.

AL SMITH:

The Democrats in 1924 had an issue made to order in the scandals of the Harding Administration, but it was rendered harmless by unforseen factors. Instead of being outraged by the exposures, people seemed to be callously indifferent in the postwar atmosphere of disillusionment and cynicism. A second factor was the death of Harding and the ascent of Coolidge. The sourly honest New Englander was above reproach. All the attacks on Republican corruption left him untouched. The third factor was the cat-and-dog fight at the Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden, New York in June 1924. Any chances the Democrats had were overshadowed by the bitter dissension that erupted there. The urban-rural alignment was old, but a new issue arose.

The Ku Klux Klan provided this issue. Its organizers saw opportunities in politics and soon candidates for office in many towns outside the urban East were joining the Klan or at least sympathizing with it. The Republican Party managed to accept the white-sheets as an auxiliary where it was strong, but otherwise ignored its existence. Democrats were not as fortunate. The Klan had infiltrated the party in many areas.

From the ranks of the city politicians emerged a man with potential national stature: Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. He was anti-Klan, anti-Prohibition, a Tammany product, and a Catholic. The Klan cared nothing about Smith's record, abilities, tolerance, or independence. They saw in his candidacy an amalgam of all their fears and hates, and were out to defeat Smith at all costs.

Klansmen, who elected a number of delegates to the 1924 convention, found their candidate in William Gibbs McAdoo, son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson. McAdoo was not a believer in the Klan, but many of his delegates had its blessing, and he chose to overlook it rather than acknowledge its presence. This was a direct contrast to Smith's position and also to that of Oscar Underwood of Alabama. The liquor issue widened the gap: Smith and Underwood were "wet", McAdoo "dry".

The convention opened on June 24. Nominating speeches came before the platform vote and produced an unusual number of favorite sons. Demonstrations for Smith and McAdoo revealed an angry, almost violent partisanship between supporters of the two frontrunners.

The first ballot followed the platform vote and gave McAdoo 431 1/2 votes, Smith 241, Cox 59, (Pat) Harrison 43 1/2, Underwood 42 1/2. Fourteen others divided the remainder of delegate votes. This was followed by the longest convention deadlock in history. McAdoo forces hoped to break down the field and held on, preventing anyone from winning a majority. Smith was willing to abandon the fight if McAdoo would yield as well, but Wilson's son-in-law refused. He still hoped to reach a majority, figuring that Smith backers would then concede the 2/3 necessary for nomination. On the 69th ballot he had 530 votes, just 20 short of nomination, but this was his peak.

At last the convention voted to release delegates of their obligations. Smith passed McAdoo on the 87th tally, but his 378 votes were barely 1/3 the total. McAdoo withdrew after the hundreth ballot, and on the 103rd, John W. Davis of West Virginia was nominated with 844 votes. The battle of Madison Square Garden was over. It had lasted from June 24 until July 9, 1924.

This campaign also marked the last appearances of two old warriors of liberalism, Robert LaFollette and William Jennings Bryan. Both died in 1925.

Upon the nomination of Davis, Al Smith offered his support and asked what he could do for the candidate. Davis requested that he run for re-election in New York. Smith carried his home state by more than a hundred thousand votes in winning his third term as governor. Davis lost it by more than a million. In 1926 the GOP nominated an ultra-conservative for governor, and the "Happy Warrior", as he was dubbed by Franklin Roosevelt at the '24 convention, realized that he would have to run for a fourth term if his work was to remain intact. He won by more than a quarter of a million votes.

By 1928 the Democrats were ready for Al Smith.

GUIDING STAR OF NEW YORK

by Harvey E. Goldberg

His ever present brown derby hat, his Manhattan manner of speaking, his candor and spirit, carried his name beyond New York State. Party politicians realized that Al knew how organizations are run and elections are won. Governor Smith seemed to be ready for a second try at national politics. His powerful support by wealthy Eastern Democrats and city-controlled state organizations, along with an influx of donations, enabled the setup of Smith organizations nationwide. Delegates were "persuaded" away from favorite son candidates.

Aiding Smith's effort was the lack of a strong candidate to pull together all the factions of the West and South against him. McAdoo was unwilling to run; Walsh did not want to enter the race; James Reed of Missouri tried but found virtually no support beyond his state borders. Local favorites had no organizations; a few names were to be presented at the convention, but none with strong backing.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO HON. ALFRED E. SMITH
HE'S OUR "AL".
As successfully introduced by Frank McCormack in the Ziegfeld Follies Show 1928
Words and Music by
ALBERT VON TILZER & A. SEYMOUR BROWN
WITH UKULELE ACCOMPANIMENT

Sheet Music

The Democrats met in Houston, Texas on June 26, 1928. The platform attempted to solve the prohibition problem by attacking the GOP for inconsistency between its record and its promises. Aside from this, there was little difference between the two major party planks.

For the third time, Franklin D. Roosevelt presented Governor Smith's name to the national convention. This time it was successful. The roll call was hardly more than a formality. It gave the once-denied New Yorker 724 2/3 votes, just 10 short of nomination. Ohio immediately changed to Smith. Other states followed, and the final result was 849 2/3 for Smith, two-hundred-odd votes scattered among four favorite sons.

The South, which had opposed him in 1924 because of his religion and prohibition stand, backed Smith in '28 because there was no other Democrat in the country who could match his political record or his chance of winning the election. A lesser influence by the Klan than in 1924 also had a hand in the convention victory.

The next day Senator Joseph T. Robinson, minority leader of the Senate, was nominated, virtually unopposed, for Vice President. The choice was natural: the South needed to be placated and Robinson was one of its best known leaders. As a dry and Protestant, it was felt he would balance the ticket, although his difference with Governor Smith on the wet-dry issue proved to be a magnet for criticism.

President Calvin Coolidge announced in August 1927 that "I do not choose to run for President in 1928". Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover took this opportunity and put into effect a pre-convention campaign. The GOP met in Kansas City June 12 and nominated Hoover on a single ballot. Charles Curtis, by virtue of his strong party lines, was given the VP nod on a single ballot vote.

Thus, the campaign of 1928 saw two very qualified men solicit the people for their votes.

Either man appeared to be potentially good as a President. The voters could not lose.

Smith's campaign was the best financed in Democratic history, but the election clearly would not be decided by the size of campaign funds. What it boiled down to was overcoming the prosperity appeal of the GOP and the three-fold objections to Smith: religion, anti-prohibition, and Tammany.

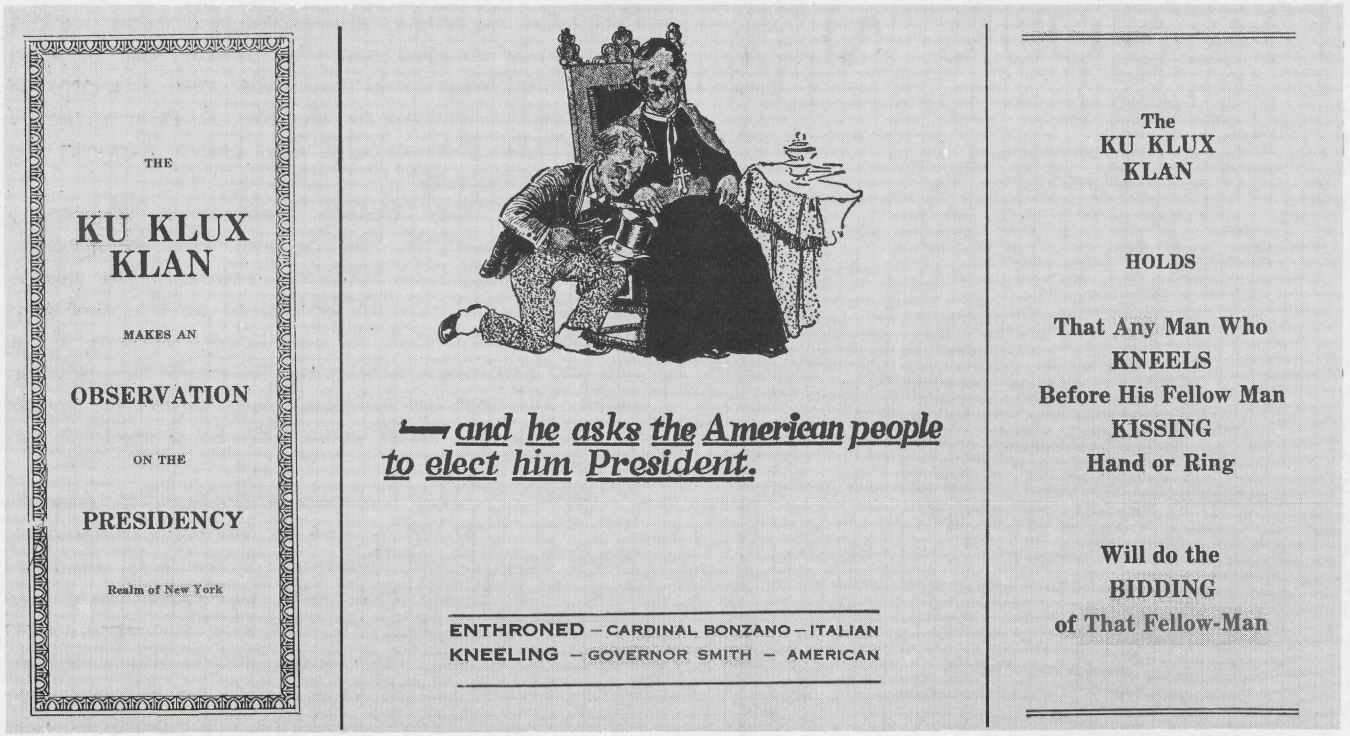
The religious issue was neither repressed nor confined. Statements were issued the likes of which had not been printed since the candidacy of John C. Fremont: "If Smith were elected, a tunnel would be constructed between the White House and the Vatican; The Pope would move to the United States; Catholics would rule the nation — no non-Catholic would hold office; Children would be forced to attend Catholic School." In addition to this, Smith was accused of being a habitual drunk, an illiterate, a Tammany flunky, and an uncouth laborer.

The Republicans fought their campaign on the basis of Great Prosperity: "A chicken in every pot, two cars in every garage". Their attacks on Smith accused him of having a local New York mind, being ignorant of national and international affairs. As the campaign progressed it was evident that the Democratic Solid South was being split by the religious issue. This was coupled with the fact that "dry" Catholics were at odds with Smith's prohibition stand. All the slander aside, the single most important problem Al Smith faced was convincing the people in the fall of 1928 that their economy, their great prosperity, was in danger of collapsing.

On Election Day, 15 million voters pulled the lever for Al Smith for President of the United States — 21 million selected Herbert Hoover. The total electoral vote was even more devastating: 444 to 87. Smith had lost the traditionally Democratic states of Texas and North Carolina, but the most bitter pill was losing his own state of New York by almost 200,000 votes.

Al Smith spent the next four years in private life, firmly believing that he would be able to avenge this defeat in 1932. When his political protege Franklin D. Roosevelt secured the nomination, Smith was livid. An apparent dissolution of their friendship ensued, and Smith supported Alf Landon in 1936. Retiring to private life and the love of his family, the Happy Warrior, Guiding Star of New York, lived out the remainder of his years in relative peace.

The editors would like to thank the following Smith collectors for their contributions to this issue: Bob Carter and Jim Kahler.


THE
KU KLUX KLAN
MAKES AN
OBSERVATION
ON THE
PRESIDENCY
Realm of New York
—and he asks the American people to elect him President.
ENTHRONED – CARDINAL BONZANO – ITALIAN
KNEELING – GOVERNOR SMITH – AMERICAN
The KU KLUX KLAN
HOLDS
That Any Man Who KNEELS Before His Fellow Man KISSING Hand or Ring
Will do the BIDDING of That Fellow-Man

Cover Inside Back Cover

Pamphlet

GUBERNATORIAL BUTTONS 1918-1920-1922-1924-1926

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS 1928

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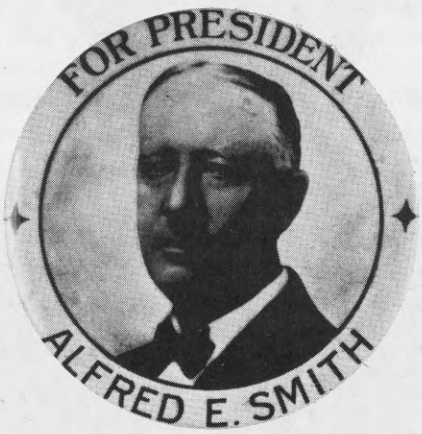


APIC INTERVIEW:

WALTER J. SMITH

Interviewer: Harvey E. Goldberg

Walter J. Smith, the youngest son of the former governor of New York and 1928 Democratic nominee Alfred E. Smith, recalls with pride and fondness, some of the details of his father's bid for the Presidency. We would like to thank Mr. Smith for granting this interview, and also for permitting us to use the unpublished family photos in this edition of **The Standard.**

APIC: *Did your father always have an interest in entering politics with the eventual goal of seeking the Presidency?*

Mr. Smith: Yes, I do believe my father always had as his eventual goal the Presidency. Anyone so deeply dedicated to politics would.

APIC: *How well do you remember his gubernatorial campaigns of the early Twenties?*

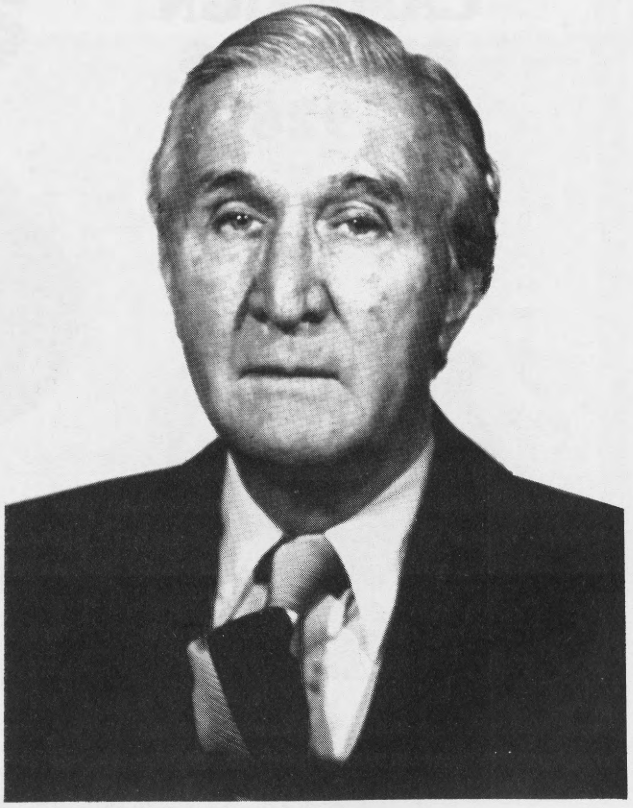
Mr. Smith: The first gubernatorial campaign which I remember was in 1918 when I was eight years old and my father was running for Governor of New York. I clearly remember all the excitement at our house on Oliver Street (which is now a landmark), and also when I was allowed to attend the functions at the Down Town Tammany Club on Madison Street, which was just around the corner from Oliver Street.

APIC: *Can you remember any details from the 1928 Democratic National Convention which Nominated Alfred E. Smith for President?*

Mr. Smith: I did not attend the Democratic Convention in 1928 which was held in Houston, Texas in the month of June. That year I was graduated from Cathedral High School in Albany. My whole family went to Texas including my mother, my two brothers, Alfred and Arthur and my sisters, Emily and Catherine. My father felt someone had to attend my graduation and he remained in Albany to do so. He had to forego addressing the Convention in order to be with me. In those days it was not possible to travel like one can today.

APIC: Once nominated, how did your father approach his upcoming Presidential campaign? Were you or the other children asked to help in any way?

Mr. Smith: Once my father was nominated for the Presidency he approached his campaign like he approached everything else in life — head on. I remember his long sessions with his political advisors long into the night. During that time he never neglected his family. My mother and his family were his whole life. He never asked any one of us to participate in any of his campaigns. He



would occasionally instruct me and my brothers to stay out of trouble.

APIC: *Did you meet Senator Joseph Robinson, your father's running mate: What do you remember about him?*

Mr. Smith: Yes, I did meet Senator Joseph Robinson on many occasions when he visited the Mansion. I recall that he was a rather big friendly man and another thing that impressed me *at that time* was his Western accent.

APIC: *Your father entered the 1928 campaign as a decided underdog. What effect do you feel his being a Catholic and an anti-Prohibitionist had upon the campaign and the election results?*

Mr. Smith: The fact that my father was a Catholic and an anti-Prohibitionist had a tremendous effect on the results of the election. It brought out all the bigotry — the KKK and the like. As for the final result — in my opinion, I don't think any Democrat could have been elected. The country at that particular period in time was enjoying its greatest prosperity.

APIC: *Were you with your father on election day? He must have obviously been disappointed after his defeat, but did he have any prolonged bitterness or change of personality in any way?*

Mr. Smith: Yes, I was with my father on Election Day. Of course he was disappointed as any human would be - but contrary to what scholars have said about my father, he was never bitter nor did he have a personality change. As a matter of fact when the results became evident I remember him saying, "So much for that - Let's bring out the cake for Katie." It so happened it was my mother's forty-eighth birthday.

APIC: *After a span of fifty years, what stands out in your memory from the 1928 campaign?*

Mr. Smith: The thing that remains with me most vividly was the bigotry that eminated from certain sections of the country because of his religion.

APIC: *Did you meet Franklin D. Roosevelt? What impressions did you have of him?*

Mr. Smith: Yes, I met Franklin D. Roosevelt on many occasions. He was a most gracious gentleman, and I admired his courage in overcoming his physical handicap.

APIC: *Al Smith and Franklin Roosevelt had been close friends. Do you know what caused the end of this friendship and the intense animosity which continued for the rest of their lives?*

Mr. Smith: I never felt that my father and Franklin D. Roosevelt were what one would call "close friends". When Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated for the Presidency in 1932 I had just graduated from Manhattan College, and in my opinion had my father or any other Democrat been nominated the

Family photo taken at their Oliver Street home. Front row: Walter, Mrs. Smith, Al Smith and Arthur. Back row: Catherine, Al Smith, Jr. and Emily.

results of the election would have been the same. Of course, I feel had my father been nominated and elected the country would not be in the shape it is today. Believe me there was no continuing animosity between my father and Franklin D. Roosevelt and I am in possession of several letters between them to substantiate this fact.

APIC: *After his failure to win another nomination in 1932, your father returned to private life. In his remaining years, did he ever mention or discuss his presidential campaign or political career?*

Mr. Smith: As I mentioned above my father never harbored any regrets or bitterness. His main interest during this period of his life was his family. He was totally devoted to my mother and they had a wonderful life together. He enjoyed his children and his grandchildren. He particularly enjoyed taking his grandchildren to the Central Park Zoo, to which he had a Key, given to him by Robert Moses who was at that time Commissioner of Parks under Mayor La Guardia.

APIC: *Were you able to meet any of the political leaders during the period of your father's career? What do you remember of them?*

Mr. Smith: I've met many political figures during my lifetime and was duly impressed by most of them but the one who stands out in my memory is James J. Walker the Mayor of New York. He was such a colorful character and full of life and excitement. When he would visit the mansion to see my father the whole place would come alive. The Victrola records would be brought out and played and my sister Catherine would just love dancing with him. He cut quite a figure on the dance floor.

APIC: *Looking back, do you feel that any changes in the way your father ran his 1928 campaign could*

[*Continued on Page 11*]

VOTE FOR
AL SMITH
AND MAKE YOUR
WET DREAMS
COME TRUE.
SMITH & ROBINSON
RECEPTION
FOR
GOVERNOR
ALFRED E. SMITH
HARTFORD, CONN.
OCT. 25
1928
OUR GOVERNOR
ALFRED E. SMITH
NEXT PRESIDENT
OUR CHOICE
SMITH AND ROBINSON
Al Smith Day
SEPTEMBER
2, 1928
THE GUIDING
OF OUR NATION
Alfred E. Smith
NEW YORK
AL SMITH
FOR PRESIDENT
FOR PRESIDENT
AMERICAN
LIBERTY
SMITH
FOR PRESIDENT
ALFRED E. SMITH

[*Continued from Page 9*]

have made significant differences in the final results?
Mr. Smith: No, I do not feel that, at that particular time, any change my father would have made in his campaign strategy would have changed the ultimate result.
APIC: *Would your father have approved of any of his children following in his political footsteps?*
Mr. Smith: My father never expressed a desire for any of us to go into politics. He encouraged all of us to find our own fields. My brother Alfred was, for a short time a member of the City Council, but he was called into the Army during World War II.
APIC: *Since your father's campaign in 1928, you have witnessed more than a dozen Presidential elections. How would you compare the more recent candidates and campaigns with those of your father's day?*
Mr. Smith: How could anything compare to one's father's campaign for the Presidency. But I think that Harry Truman came closest to my father's way. Some of the same issues were raised again when John F. Kennedy ran but fortunately for him my father had already paved the way for his victory.

APIC's PAST

by U.I. "Chick" Harris

Sam Hoffman of Philadelphia was another of the early dealers in political buttons. He was APIC member #58, and attended the APIC reorganization meeting in Chicago in 1960. Sam operated out of the Gladstone Hotel in the older part of the city and was a 'hawker' of buttons in the Forties, Fifties, and Sixties at most of the large Eastern fraternal and political conventions. He had a crew of old 'cronies' who would set up on prominent corners near the convention hall or cover the area with sandwich boards filled with colorful pins.

Collectors of political Americana like Joe Fuld - APIC #1, of Hailey, Idaho who was usually a delegate or alternate to the Republican National Conventions, or Monroe D. Ray - APIC #3, of Belmont, New York, or Bob Morgan - APIC #30, of Wilmington, Delaware would manage to find Sam, buy some pins, and hope he had information about other collectors. Sam was sort of a go-between relaying messages and news of where other collectors were staying during the convention.

Sam also sold pins by mail, most of which were from the last several campaigns. He priced them according to size, those one and a quarter inch and under were a dime, and the balance up to four inches were a quarter. About once a year or upon request, he would send an assortment of pins mounted on cardboards the size of a newspaper page folded in half and placed between sections of the *Philadelphia Inquirer.* All this was held together by some old brown paper and a lot of string — yet it was a real thrill to get such a package. It was great fun picking and choosing what pins you wanted and robbing the piggy-

[*Continued on Page 23*]

THE PROGRESSIVE ISOLATIONIST: HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON

by Neal Machander

In 1940 Hiram Warren Johnson ran for his fifth term as Senator from California, on the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive tickets — a triple nomination — and was sent back to Washington by some 483,000 Democrats and more than 580,000 Republicans. In thirty years of election victories, Senator Johnson had never enjoyed this much of a vote of confidence.

He enjoyed it despite the opposition of President Roosevelt who once hailed him as the greatest liberal of our times, and later commented that no one in his wildest dreams could possibly consider Johnson a liberal or a progressive. The Californian got these votes despite his own strong and consistent opposition to Roosevelt during the 1940 campaign, backing Willkie on what Johnson felt was the biggest issue, the third term. Johnson's platform for this fifth term bid was the same he had held most of his political life: a platform of complete isolation for America.

Hiram W. Johnson, an almost unwilling candidate at first, is still considered one of the most influential participants in California political history. Despite the lack of success in his national ambitions, he never once lost a California election.

Senator Johnson was known less for the statutes that bear his name than for those that he stopped. Always proud of his record of dissent and constant battle against American involvement in foreign affairs, Johnson helped keep us out of the League of Nations, out of the Four Power Pact; it was Johnson who opposed the London Naval Treaty, World Court, and our Revised Neutrality Legislation. It was Hiram Johnson who fought against proposals to aid Great Britain.

The man was an individual of uncompromising honesty, determination, and bluntness. He once remarked that "A man must be a crank to do this sort of thing. I guess that's what I am. It always seems that unpleasant jobs fall to me."

Conservatives distrusted Johnson as too much of a progressive and liberal. Liberals called him a reactionary. Both groups admitted that he threw himself completely into any cause he believed in, against anyone he hated.

Elected Governor of California in 1910 and 1914, he fought for many reforms, keeping his campaign pledges to form a clean government and drive the Southern Pacific Railroad out of politics - the railroad of which his father, Grove Johnson, was chief attorney.

A leader in the founding of the National Progressive Republican League, Hiram Johnson worked diligently for the Progressive leader, Robert La Follette. When the Wisconsinite failed to muster funds or support enough to fight President Taft in 1912, the Progressives met and nominated Theodore Roosevelt for their standardbearer, with Johnson as his running mate. The Third Party effort came in second to Woodrow Wilson, but won 11 of California's 13 electoral votes. The main reason for this, of course, was Governor Johnson's prestige in his home state. Theodore Roosevelt said of his running mate, "For

all of the public men in this country, he is one with whom I find myself in most complete sympathy. You are perfectly safe to follow his lead."

Johnson was re-elected Governor of California in 1914, but served only until 1917 when he was elected United States Senator. It was during the 1916 campaign that he is supposed to have caused the defeat of Charles Evans Hughes. Insulted when the GOP Presidential candidate forgot to greet him during a campaign tour of California, Johnson threw

his energies and influence against Hughes, thereby costing him California and the election.

In 1920, Harding asked Johnson to be his Vice-Presidential running mate, but he refused because of a difference in political philosophies. This cost Johnson the Presidency that went to Calvin Coolidge in 1923.

Re-elected to the Senate in 1922 and 1928 after unsuccessful bids for the Presidential nomination, Johnson bitterly opposed Hoover's policies and fought almost every major proposal the President advanced. There was absolutely nothing between these two Californians except hatred.

When FDR took office in 1932, Johnson calmed down a bit, and for a time agreed with some of Roosevelt's plans. But when he was offered a Cabinet post in 1933, Johnson refused, wishing to leave himself free of entanglements. An all-out battle against foreign policies and international treaties continued from this point forward. Even after voting with the rest of the Senate for the Declaration of War against Japan, Johnson attempted to hold up passage of a bill authorizing the use of National Guard troops outside the Western Hemisphere.

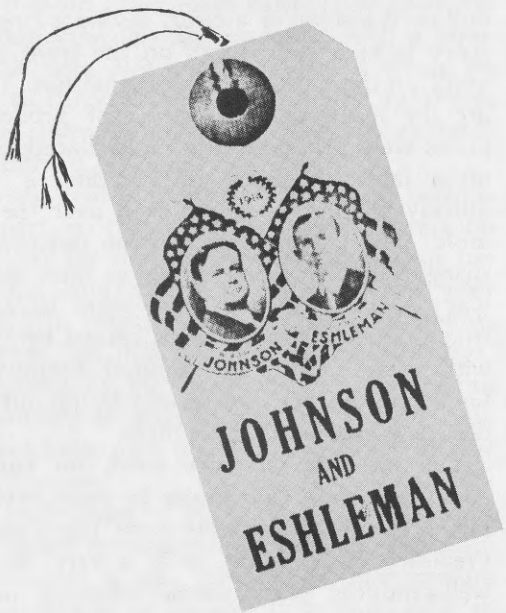
Although his later years were tarnished by his attitude and strong opposition to World War II in an era of patriotic enthusiasm, this "Baggy old man in a blue serge suit was admired and respected for the good he has done, for his tenacity and fighting ability."

ROOSEVELT JOHNSON
ROOSEVELT
JOHNSON
Theodore Roosevelt
Hiram W. Johnson

GROVE L. JOHNSON
FOR McKINLEY AND PROTECTION.
A NEW POSTOFFICE AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.
REPRESENTATIVE
GROVE L. JOHNSON
G. M.
Republican Harmony
Banquet
Given by
Los Angeles County
Central Committee Workers
Reception
Los Angeles, California
October 22, 1910
LINCOLN-ROOSEVELT
REPUBLICAN
LEAGUE
JOHNSON
FOR
Governor
REPUBLICA

Roosevelt and Johnson

"For there is neither East nor West,
Border nor Breed nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face
Though they come from the ends of the earth."
—Kipling



NOW AND THEN

IS IT BIGGER AND BETTER OR JUST BIGGER?

by C. W. Fishbaugh

I don't know how many collectors have noticed, but there has been a drastic change in political buttons. Much the same as everything else, quality has deteriorated in button-making.

Gone are the beautiful multi-colored celluloids of the turn of the century and the early Teens. We no longer see any sepia pins with photos so sharp they appear to leap out at you. Artwork has turned into production work. How many can be made how quickly and how cheaply?

More sudden was the change from small 7/8" pins to larger ones. Following the Kennedy-Nixon campaign of 1960, the pins of less than an inch seemed to fall into disfavor. With the 1964 campaign Johnson and Goldwater seemed to use more and more larger buttons. There were an almost uncountable mass of 3 1/2" pins with glaring pictures, along with huge 6" and 9" monsters that no one wanted to wear.

The 1968 and 1972 campaigns showed fewer quantities of the mammoth size items, but utilized a greater number of 2 inch or larger pins. It appears that at this time the 1 1/4" pin became the replacement for the 7/8" pin which had been utilized for so long.

Aside from the fact that 1976 pins included an unprecedented number of 2 1/8" and 2 1/4" pins, the nationally issued items were mostly of 1 3/4" diameter. One thing about the bi-centennial election was that the red, white, and blue color combinations which had become totally dominant were interrupted by the green and white Carter colors.

The advantages of these large pins would appear few indeed. Not many people want to wear such a large item that tends to pull or stretch their clothing by its own weight. In addition, the inflationary cost of materials

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CUP PLATES

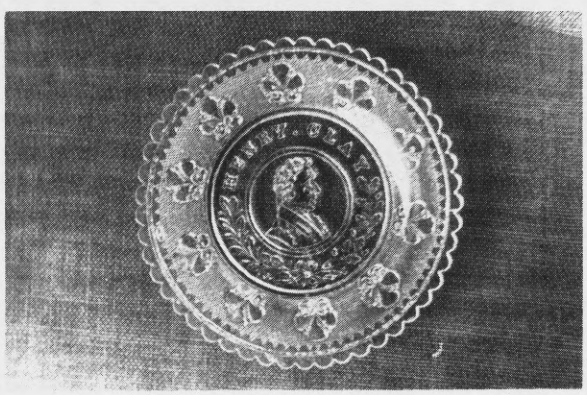
One category of item that is frequently available from antique dealers and at antique shows is the sandwich glass cup plate. While the majority have ornamental designs, many are historical in nature, including quite a few promoting the candidacies of Henry Clay and Wm. Henry Harrison.

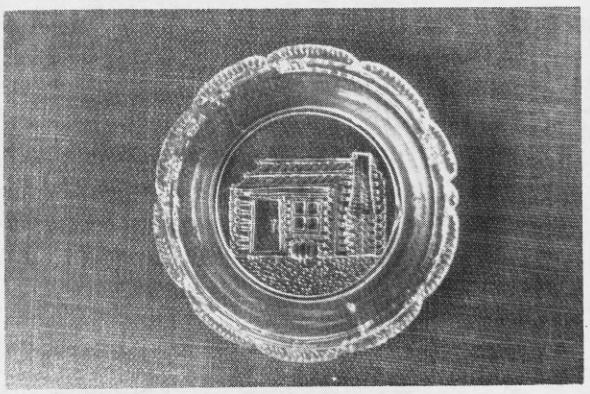
At the time that cup plates were produced (approximately 1830-1850), it was the practice to drink tea or coffee out of a saucer. The hot liquid was poured from a handleless cup into the saucer. The cup was then placed on a "cup plate" to avoid soiling the table.

These plates are known as "sandwich glass cup plates" because they were produced in Sandwich, Massachusetts by the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company and by the New England Glass Company. The first recorded pressed glass (as against blown glass) cup plate was produced in 1826. The glass used in their production is known as "flint glass" because of its high lead content.

There were ten different Clay's produced, although in only two basic designs. One design has been attributed to the 1832 campaign and comes in clear glass only. The other design has been attributed to 1844, and the colors seen include a light green tint, opal, and three shades of blue.

There are two Harrison portrait plates (one from 1840, the other dated 1841). Both come in clear glass, while the dated example also comes in opal. There are fourteen different Harrison cup plates that feature the log cabin motif. All come in clear glass while two varieties are seen in green tint and amber. Colored glass specimens for Clay are not uncommon. Colored specimens for Harrison, though, are very hard to find and therefore highly prized.





Sandwich glass cup plates have a bad name among collectors because of reproductions. This is unjustified since the fakes are easy to spot and only two varieties are known (a clear 1844 Clay that first appeared around 1922 and a large size Ft. Meigs Harrison plate that comes in blue and amber). There are several ways to spot a reproduction. The edges (scallops) on a reproduction are smooth to the touch instead of sharp. Balance a cup plate on one finger (or hold in center with forefinger and thumb) and tap the edge with a pencil. The repro will make a dull thud instead of a clear, resonant ring. Finally, a repro lacks a swirl mark on the front and a shear mark on the back that an original has. These marks are the result of the method of production. Cup plates were produced in a mold placed upside down on a table. A punty rod holding a "gather" of quickly cooling glass was held over the pre-heated mold. The glass began to ooze downward with a stringy tail hitting first (shows as faint spiral coils — wavy surface), then a shear mark (straight line of rough, chilled, and set glass caused by cool contact with shears cutting off required quantity of glass). Look carefully for these marks as the intricate "lacy" designs will often obscure them.

The primary reference work on cup plates is *American Glass Cup Plates* by Ruth Webb Lee and James H. Rose, available from Lee Publications in Wellesley Hills, Mass. It is a very thorough and well-produced work whose reference numbers are universally used.

Collecting Basics

THE QUESTION OF FAKES

The following article is one of the topics which will be contained in the APIC guidebook. We will be running the column on a irregular basis until the complete guidebook has been printed. Features will include articles on price, caring for your collection, display, and many more.

Every collector fights an unending war against fakes. It is a constant challenge to uncover the counterfeit items that appear from time to time. No collector is immune from "the sting", but must expect to make some expensive mistakes on his way to an education.

The new collector or those outside the hobby invariably ask how to tell if an item is original. They expect an answer bordering on a revelation. No amount of lectures or "how-to" textbooks can provide an instant education. It might be possible to picture almost every fake known in a book, but not everyone agrees on which items are fakes, and seeing an illustration doesn't compare with seeing the actual item. In addition, such a book would only give the collector a false sense of security, giving the impression that no other fakes exist. New fakes are constantly surfacing, making updating such a book an impossible task. Not only that, but it would be impractical to carry such a book around to shows and antique shops to refer to when questionable items were offered.

The ultimate goal is for each collector to become his own expert, so that he doesn't have to rely on reference books for the opinions of others, but use them as guides only. When you are spending your own money, it is essential that you have no doubts about the item, no matter what anyone else says. There are going to be many instances where an item's authenticity is open to question and you will have to make your own judgement whether to buy or pass on the item.

It would be fruitless to list example after example of fakes alongside corresponding originals. The main thing to recognize is that methods of manufacture change from decade to decade. It is impossible to duplicate precisely an item produced fifty years ago, since machinery and materials used in its manufacture have changed since then. Secondly, it is impossible to reproduce signs of age. Many try to simulate age, or to "antique" an item, but the rust, foxing, and scrape marks recently inflicted will look recent and will not give the requisite impression of long-developing deterioration, of decades of handling and being knocked about.

How does one become familiar with methods of construction and signs of age? Simply, by handling countless numbers of original items and observing closely how they look and how they are put together. Eventually, this visual and tactual information becomes assimilated and becomes matter of hand. At that point, you will examine an item and recognize its authenticity or lack of it almost immediately. It will either be "right" or it won't. The surface might be too flat, the collar in which the pin rests too shallow, the finish too brassy, the design or typography not in keeping with known examples, the paper too slick, etc., etc. In other words, the item will seem out of place with hundreds of other examples you have seen. These are little things which neophytes may not grasp and are therefore difficult to explain. It is intuitive knowledge. At this point, you will be prepared for any curves the fakers might throw at you. You will have acquired self-confidence and be in a position to minimize those costly mistakes known as fakes.

Q & A

by David J. Frent

Q. *What is the difference between a ferrotype and a tintype?*

A. The terms ferrotype and tintype can be used interchangeably and refer to the same thing —

[*Continued on Page 23*]

CLUB NEWS

AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

SEE YOU IN SAN FRANCISCO!

August 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1979 should prove to be one of the finest gatherings ever for APIC members. The San Francisco National has been planned to include something for everyone.

Over the three-day span collectors will be able to cruise the bourse area for a total of almost twenty hours. The huge Hilton Plaza Room will be packed with tables. Those individuals wishing to reserve tables please use the registration form enclosed with the last issue of *The Standard*. Rates are $20 for the first table, $15 for each additional to the same person. Security will be provided for the bourse by uniformed guards. Details and additional forms may be obtained from Chairman Ned Ruhstaller, 3538 Quail Lakes Drive, Stockton, CA. 95207.

Major emphasis will be placed upon the educational aspect of our hobby. A large exhibit area will be set up. Numerous collectors will have major portions of their collections on view. Specialty chapters and individual groups will offer displays. Awards will be presented in several areas for these exhibits: 19th Century, Major party, student members, state and local items, cause items, and a general award. Locked display cases will be available. Anyone wanting applications or further details may contact Bob Bowen, 1429 18th Avenue, San Francisco, CA. 94122.

A full schedule of seminars and specialty chapter meetings is planned. Panel discussions will be held on several aspects of the hobby: Auctions (conducting, consigning, and bidding); Price trends in the hobby; Beginning collectors; Fakes and reproductions; a seminar on display and presentation of your collection; as well as a session on Inaugural items, cause items, and collecting locals.

The auction will be conducted Friday afternoon from 2 until 4 p.m. Items will be limited to two lots per consignee, with a $10.00 minimum value. The sponsoring chapter will retain 10% of the prices realized.

At the Friday night banquet, Beef Stroganoff will be served. A special guest will speak after the banquet. Tourist information will be available from the registration committee.

Access to the Hilton Hotel is simple. For those driving in, the facility, with available parking, is located two blocks from Union Square at Mason and O'Farrell Streets. Limousine service is available directly to the hotel from San Francisco International Airport, and a bus/transit connection from Oakland Airport.

Come on out! This promises to be the biggest and best gathering of APIC members to date. Make your reservations now. Additional information is available from committee members Fred Jorgensen (3326 Montgomery Dr., Santa Rosa, CA. 95405) and Gil Gleason (8 Altamount Dr., Orinda, CA. 94563), as well as those mentioned previously.

See you in San Francisco in August!

1979 APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION SCHEDULE:

Wednesday, August 8:

7:00pm-10:00pm	Registration-Exhibit Check-in

Thursday, August 9:

8:30am-10:30pm	Registration
8:30am-10:00am	Exhibit Check-in
8:45am- 9:30am	Bourse Setup (no business transacted)
9:30am- 2:45pm	Bourse Open
12:00pm-10:30pm	Exhibit Open
1:00pm- 2:45pm	Auction Check-in
3:00pm- 3:50pm	Educational Seminars
4:00pm- 4:50pm	Educational Seminars ALPIC Meeting, Cause Meeting
5:00pm- 5:50pm	Specialty Chapter Meetings ALPIC-Cause Auction
6:00pm- 8:00pm	Free Time
8:00pm-10:30pm	Bourse Open

Friday, August 10:

8:00am- 9:15am	Executive Board Meeting-Breakfast
9:30am-11:00pm	Registration-Exhibit Open
9:30am- 2:00pm	Bourse Open
11:00am- 1:00pm	Auction Check-in
2:10pm- 2:30pm	Auction Preview
2:30pm- 4:00pm	Auction
4:00pm- 5:45pm	Free Time
5:45pm- 6:30pm	Reception-Cocktails
6:30pm- 8:30pm	Banquet: Guest Speaker, Awards
8:45pm-10:30pm	Bourse Open

Saturday, August 11:

8:45am- 9:45am	APIC Business Meeting
10:00am- 3:30pm	Bourse-Exhibit Open
3:30pm- 4:30pm	Bourse Closes, Exhibits Removed.

1979 ROSTER READY

Many of you will have received your copy of the 1979 APIC membership roster by the time this issue of *The Standard* is delivered. If not, you will receive it very shortly. In either case, please check your listing in the roster and notify Secretary Joseph D. Hayes, 1054 Sharpsburg Drive, Huntsville, Alabama 35803 of any corrections.

FROM SMOKE-FILLED ROOMS:

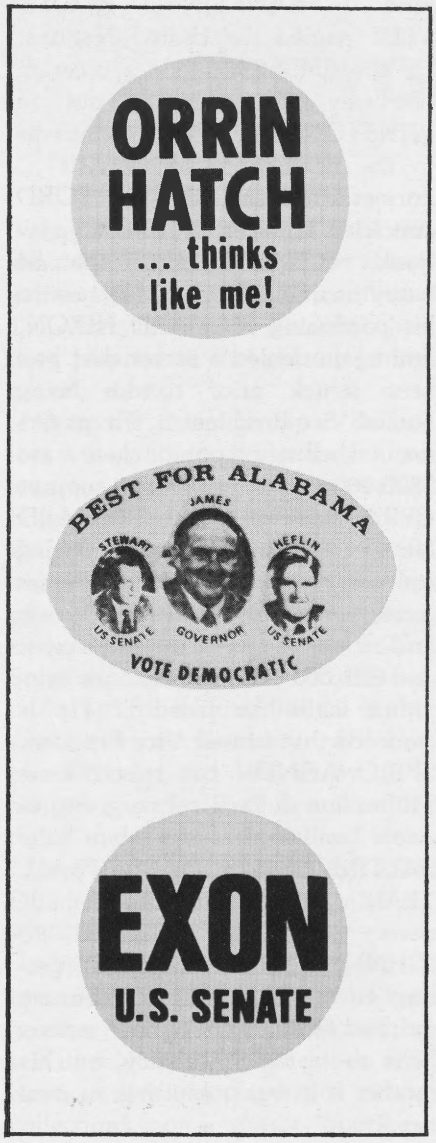
An impressive array of Iowa labor leaders have established a committee which will press for the drafting of SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY for the Democratic nomination in 1980, beginning with the Iowa Caucus next January ... PRESIDENT CARTER purchased two Steuben Glass abstracts as commemorative gifts for MENACHEM BEGIN and ANWAR SADAT to mark the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. These cost $2,200.00 each and are the only pair of their kind ... FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT named the United Nations. He thought of it while showering one day and called it out to WINSTON CHURCHILL who was in the next room for a visit ... Former President GERALD FORD conceded in excerpts from his new book, *A Time To Heal,* that he badly misjudged public reaction to his pardoning RICHARD NIXON, and again denied a secret deal had been struck prior to his being named Vice President ... Taxpayers are shelling out close to $800,000.00 a year to support GERALD FORD and RICHARD NIXON, America's only surviving former Presidents. The expenses cover such items as color TV sets and an electric golf cart for Nixon, and $23,000 for long-distance telephone calls for Ford ... It is rumored that former Vice President SPIRO AGNEW has raised some $10 million dollars from a group of Arab millionaires to buy the BALTIMORE COLTS FOOTBALL TEAM ... JERRY BROWN made news when he announced to JOHNNY CARSON that he's "getting close" to a decision. Carson quipped "I don't know how serious he is about the Presidency, but his mother is in back, knitting an oval rug."

LOOKIN' FOR LOCALS

by Preston Malcom

A few years ago a list was compiled of the 10 toughest incumbent U.S. Senators - collectorwise. Since that time, the list has changed. Here is an update, in no particular order, of the hardest-to-find Senatorial campaigners.

Stewart of Alabama, Stennis (Mississippi), and Stone (Florida) are not included because individually they never issued buttons, although Stone had one for an earlier office and Stewart is part of an Alabama trigate (pictured).



Here are the "Terrible Ten":

(1) **HERMAN TALMADGE [D-GA]**, who is now under investigation by the Ethics Committee. Three different buttons exist: a picture pin "Hummon's Our Man", a small black/white red-rim cello "Elect Talmadge Senate" and a 1978 birthday party issue - where Talmadge announced his 1980 candidacy, "I'm For Herman". This last item could be questioned as a "campaign" item.

(2) **RUSSELL LONG [D-LA]**. A rwb tab "VOTE RUSSELL LONG" is the only known Long item. This brought "megabucks" (that's local talk for $14.00) in Anderson's auction last year. Other Long buttons surface, but always turn out to be Gillis Long, an unrelated candidate.

(3) **JAKE GARN [R-UT]**. I must profess my ignorance on the availability of Garn buttons. I've never seen one listed for sale, trade, or auction. It is believed that a plastic convention-type badge exists as the only item for the Utah Senator.

(4) **ORRIN HATCH [R-UT]**. The state of Utah is doubly depressing for local collectors. A no-button Senator on the original top ten list, Hatch has shown only the pictured item since then. Even so, collectors may feel that this is a Conservative cause item rather than strictly campaign.

(5) **HOWELL HEFLIN [D-ALA]**. A second part of the pictured Alabama trigate, Heflin also has a large cello picture pin "Howell's Angels", given out in limited numbers to female staff members.

(6) **J.J. EXON [D-NEB]**. The black and orange celluloid shown is the only item to come from Exon's 1978 campaign. Nebraska locals experts have certified this item as a definite rarity.

(7) **THAD COCHRAN [R-MISS]**. A small litho button, "THAD", was given out at the Mississippi State Fair and apparently no place else. Being a litho I would think this button was produced in large quantity, but for now it is not turning up.

(8) **SPARK MATSUNAGA [D-HAWAII]**. The exact design for Matsunaga's congressional button was copied from his U.S.S. pin with the words "U.S. Senate" added at the top of this rwb cello with the flag design. Very few are known to be in the hands of collectors.

(9) **LAWTON CHILES [D-FLA]**. A button and tab of the same design - two shoeprints with "I'm walking with Lawton Chiles, Democrat, the walking Senator" - were issued in 1970 and remain hard to find. You would think a tab had to be produced in large numbers, but where are they? A 1976 re-election picture pin also exists, and a single specimen is known to be in a collection. This may well be a manufacturer's sample.

(10) **ROBERT BYRD [D-W.VA]**. A small litho "Vote for Robert C. Byrd" with a picture of a cardinal was produced for his 1976 Presidential campaign. When the campaign folded, the button was said to have been used in his re-election campaign to the Senate of the same year. If you share this opinion, you have yourself a Byrd for Senate pin. Incidently, the *Almanac of American Politics* showed that Byrd had no opposition in the 1976 primary or general election.

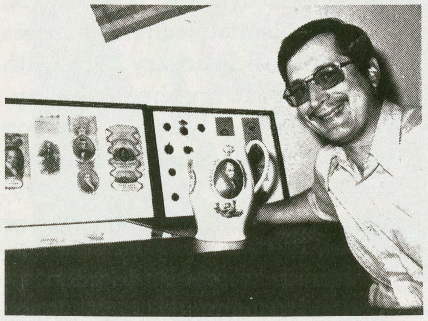
PROFILE OF A COLLECTOR: Don Ackerman

First came bottle caps rescued from the corner delicatessen. Bottle caps begat baseball cards. Stan the Man. Jimmy Foxx. Pee Wee Reese. Baseball cards begat coins. Pestering bank tellers. Hopping on and off buses, asking drivers for Indian head pennies received in fares.

The evolution of a collector. Hop-scotching from one infatuation to another, wavering between timeless wanderings and "settling down".

For Don Ackerman, the turning point came in 1964, while working in the LBJ campaign. "Political dirty tricks are nothing new. When other kids my age were writing their names in wet cement, I was busy removing bumper stickers from Republican cars. Naturally, this was without the knowledge or consent of my superiors. You might say I started political collecting from the bottom." A local coin dealer provided "depth" to his collection of slightly used bumper stickers by supplying a Landon-Knox name pin. "I traded most everything I had to get that." Finally, while attending a Pierre Salinger rally at the Hollywood Palladium, Don met Joe McGee and got to see his collection which was on display. It was an eye-opening, mind-boggling revelation. The Landon-Knox name pin paled into insignificance alongside the likes of a G.W. button, Lincoln flag, Grant ferro, and countless McKinley's and Bryan's. Who ever knew that such stuff existed? It was love at first sight.

"Perhaps it's nostalgia, but the early days seem innocent and joyous from today's standpoint. Meetings were well-attended, fun occasions. Material was abundant and $10 would get you a nice pin. Collector buttons were non-existent and fakes



were shoddy and easy to recognize. Between meetings, we would get together at a local collector's house for a cozy, sociable evening. Politicals could still be found with frequency at antique and coin shops and shows. Each acquisition was an exciting discovery."

The fifteen years since that initial encounter was a period of education, development of collecting goals and tastes, and cultivation of sources for material. Like most of us, Don started collecting whatever appealed to him, but soon decided to specialize in Wilson, and built up a collection of over 270 different Wilson's within a few years. The appeal wore thin, and the decision was made to go back to a general collection and to break up the Wilson's.

"I can't speak for others, but specializing was a bad decision for me. When you specialize, you are forced to buy things you don't like, just because you need them. People will overcharge you for items if they know you're a specialist. In addition, I would sell off items from my general collection to get money to buy needed Wilson's. The result was an extensive array of Wilson's, but a vast wasteland for the other candidates. Political Americana is such a varied and exciting field that I felt I was only hurting myself by neglecting such a large part of it."

The Ackerman collection was to go through one more revision. After numerous "cullings" to raise needed cash, he decided to limit his collection to three items per candidate per election (i.e., nine Bryan items, six McKinley, three Parker, etc.). "This structuring cut down indiscriminate spending and has made for greater representation. Though relatively small in size, my collection contains items for the vast majority of candidates from 1789 to the present, including buttons, ribbons, flags, banners, posters, paintings, glassware, and china." In the case of certain candidates (e.g., Lincoln) where so many interesting items are available, Don has seen fit to waive the "three items per" limit.

As far as general philosophy is concerned, Don downplays the investment aspect of the hobby. "I don't view it as an investment. If I did, I probably wouldn't be in it. Being old-fashioned, I'd just as soon see prices at the level of 10-15 years ago." He does consider it as a "forced-savings," though. "Buying politicals is like having money in a savings account. You can build a collection worth ten's of thousands, whereas without the hobby, that money would be long-spent." He feels that there are too many mail auctions, that they take items from the local marketplace and add an

Don Ackerman, APIC #418, in addition to being a long-time and active member of APIC, was a founding member of APPA, a board member of that organization since 1972, and president of APPA in 1977-78.

impersonal touch." Even when dealers offer items privately on a straight sale basis, many cater to preferred clients, rather than developing a wide customer base," a practice Don feels has an alienating effect. He enjoys discussing politicals with people who "know their stuff," although their number is relatively small. He sees collecting as a constant challenge to discover new items, a challenge that increases

in difficulty yearly. "One thing I have learned is patience. I have looked for an item for ten years then found it, or missed out on an item and have had that same exact item reoffered to me years later." Although known as a pre-'96 specialist, Don disclaims, "I have no one favorite item and like the celluloids as well as the ferrotypes, even though the pre-industrial period holds a special fascination for me."

Don's most exciting finds were a collection of 400 pins (100 of which were political) that came out of Montreal, Canada, and an Andrew Jackson snuff box purchased for $2 at a New Jersey flea market. He also collects buttons, posters, medals, and other paraphernalia depicting old-time harness race horses — as an adjunct to his job as an assistant horse trainer.

DEADLINES

Autumn 1979 - Alf Landon
August 1, 1979
Winter 1979 - 1860 Campaign
November 1, 1979

EYE ON '80: THE WAITING GAME

Rumors fly, names drop, and we're off once again. The official 1980 Presidential campaign does not open until February 1980 with the New Hampshire primary. However, the Federal Election Commission has available an index which lists, as of March 31, 1979, no fewer than 65 individuals or campaign committees for candidates who had filed by that date.

Most, of course, are fringe candidates, minor party hopefuls, and those who file for the expressed purpose of being able to tell their descendants that they "ran for President."

The viable candidates who have made their announcements official to date include only Republicans George Bush, John Connally, Phillip Crane, Harold E. Stassen; Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale (President and Vice President).

Several "interested parties" have filed 'search committees' on their behalf prior to throwing their hats into the ring: Howard H. Baker is one.

Then there is a list of "probables" who are waiting. We don't know what they are waiting for but we expect their formal announcements before too long: Ronald Reagan, Jerry Brown, Jack Kemp, and the patient Ted Kennedy - who still insists that he is not running.

We must not forget some of the noteworthy parties and names on the F.E.C. listing: James Z. Hardy of the Correction, Punishment, and Remedy Party; John G. Kelso of the Who Else But Kels Presidential Party; and Leon C. Pickett of the Your Ticket is Pickett For President Committee.

THE LOCAL REPORT

by Leon A. McPherson

The 96th Congress which was sworn in in January of this year shows a youth trend which, according to political scientists, is to continue for some years. The Senate has 20 new members with an average age of 43, the House shows 77 new members with an average age of 41.

The youngest Senator is 35-year old freshman Bill Bradley (D-NJ) while the elder statesman of the upper chamber is Milton R. Young (R-ND) at 81, serving his 34th year in the Senate. The youngest member of the House is the Democrat from Michigan's 5th C.D., 26-year old James M. Shannon. His opposite in age is Floridian Claude Pepper (78) who has served in both the Senate and the House during his career.

The average age for both houses of Congress has been decreasing slowly over the past years, dropping from almost 52 years in 1959 to a mere 50.75 this time around. Retirements are expected to speed up this move to youth, as many political newcomers will be seeking national office in the elections to come.

Many of the older members of Congress are quitting earlier because of the long hours involved, nagging constituents, new restrictions, and not the least important reason, the excellent pension plan now offered to Congressional retirees: $26,600 after 20 years.

MERIDEN

The J. Doyle DeWitt Chapter held its annual Eastern Regional meeting at Meriden, Connecticut on May 11-12. Utilizing a Friday afternoon-Saturday format for the first time, the group also broke tradition by offering a Saturday morning breakfast in place of the traditional dinner.

Prior to the 5 p.m. opening, the majority of tables were set up and filled by more than twenty-five dealers who offered their wares. The bourse started on an active note and continued until midnight.

Bright and early Saturday morning all those present were treated to as complete a hot breakfast as you could find anywhere. This new innovation on the part of the Convention Committee offered both collectors and dealers the opportunity to sit down with each other, exchange information and requests for items, discuss purchases and trades, with the anticipation of a further bourse and auction to follow.

During the meal a presentation was made by chapter members. The annual J. Doyle DeWitt Award for service and dedication was given to Frank Corbeil of Unionville, Connecticut. The presentation was given by last year's award recipient, Bob Carter.

Collectors and dealers from many areas gathered for the two-day event: from as far as Texas, Washington, Ohio and Illinois. Several hundred collectors looked over the tables, and a number of new and younger collectors were in attendence, showing positive results of recruiting efforts by APIC members.

Auburn, New York: Willard Smith receiving an award from the Monroe D. Ray Chapter, of which he is a past president. Pictured (l to r) Willard, APIC President Bob Fratkin, Rev. Herb Loomis, Chapter President Jim Kirk and Executive Board Member Web Haven.

Q & A [*Continued from Page 17*]

a positive photograph made by a collodion process on a thin iron plate with a darkened surface such as black enamel. This process was developed in France in 1853 and introduced into America in 1860. Its excellent tonal ranges, durability and low cost made it popular until the 1930's; however, from a political viewpoint the ferrotype (the most commonly used term) became extinct after the Cleveland/Harrison campaign of 1892.

APIC's Past [*Continued from Page 11*]

bank. One of Sam's packages contained the first pre-celluloid item I had ever seen and I did not recognize the candidates. It was a photo jugate, with a paper insert and round gilt frame priced at $2.50. I assumed it was some Presidential pin or Sam would not have included it for he never had state and local items in his assortments. Only later was I able to identify the candidates as Tilden and Hendricks, the 1876 Democratic nominees. There was just no information on the losers to be found in the libraries and it took some real luck to find photos or other information, especially on the Vice Presidential candidates. It seems that most of the early collectors were research oriented — probably because they had to be and also because they collected for fun and not for the 'fast buck'.

Now And Then [*Continued from Page 15*]

mandate that these bigger pins cost more to produce - and sell - than the smaller sizes. Voters and campaigners have a tendency to wear pins of a lesser size.

Collector-wise the bigger items tend to take up much more space in a display or showcase. A final fact makes one wonder. With the new campaign spending laws, the limited funds available would certainly cut down on the amount available for pins. Why then spend it on larger size items when the smaller and more attractive pieces would be less.

The artistic presentations of 1896, 1904, etc. are gone. But one would think that candidates seeking to put their names before the public might more critically select the size and type of items being handed out. Apparently pins are bigger, but not better.

I'm going to vote for
AL. SMITH!

East side, west side,
All around the town,
They're saying that the name of *Smith*
Will soon find more renown.
From newsboy up to President
Is something of a walk
So we'll vote to bring the White House
To the sidewalks of New York!

Postcard